Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

THE NEWS. The Milliory Commission for the trial of the con-Spirators, was expaged yestorday in hearing the testimony in relation to the alleged insanity of Payne. Doctor, H. W. N. rris, and Porter, and Surgeon General Barras, testified that they could not and suy evidence of ineanity in the prisoner. The court then sejourned until Friday, to allow the deferce to prepare their argument. Another serious riot occurred in Washington, yes-Another serious not occurred in washingson, reserved, between the 21st New York Cavalry Ragilment and a West Virginia cavalry brigade. They accused one another of corardice. Fire-researd missies freely were used. Three West-Virginia

men and one things were wounded.

An interesting letter from our Richmond correspondent is published this morning. But the posteffice efficials and Adams' Express Company refuse to cuspley the one sho has been a rebet.

John Elinor Botts and Alexander Rives, and a Virginia delegation, opposed to the division of the State, are to Washington.

Sinte, are in management has determined to give sol-diers an opportunity to purchase, at a reasonable rate, the markets and sabres they carried through Guneral Grant passed through Harrisburg yesterday, on route for Washington, where he arrived last sizh! He received many marked attentions. Have a cates to the 10th June have been re-San domingo on the receipt of the order. Several defines blockade sunners have departed for Eag-

pictie Court of that State. The Government has received official reports of the late fires in the South. They are supposed to be the work of revel incendiaries, as the fires at | period of our history than the critics who Nathrille, Chattanooga, and Gallatin, occurred at oppose his policy. He speaks and acts A fire coursed in Brantford, Canada West, de-

stroying half the business part of the town. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the loss will emonut to near \$125,000. John Mitchel, formerly of the Richmond Enquirer, and lately editor of the New York News, was ac reried Jestificky moon, on the charge of trasson. Ho was taken on board a Government vessel, whose destination is said to be Fortress Monroe. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan yesterday emented to \$1,690 859.

In another column will be found the official report of Cor well Meede, of the last campaign in Virginia: the work performed by him in the same contest Both are interesting documents. South Carolina.

The flates which were madly resolved lamentable experience. The leaders, who aggression," became the worst of tyracts. the people of every available species of their cotton, and making bonfires of their towns. The Confederacy secured them claim liberty throughout the land, unto all its inhabitants." come of the difficulties of the situation are yet to be surmounted. The anomalous position of having no voice in the Government by which they are controlled, is proving extremely disagreeable and vexations. The seceders are becoming quite anxious to "get back into the Union." Their Confederacy has vanished like a hidcous dream. They behold the nation they once controlled more powerful than ever; and they are learning, by dearly-bought experience, to consider a share of its glories and its protection a substantial boon. This feeling is obtaining expression even at Charleston, where the war began. Its citizens have found that the movement to " fire the Southern beart" has ended by firing the Southern homes and plantations, and wiser counsels now prevail. A late number of the Charleston Courier congratulates the citizens upon the promising prospects of a revival of trade and business; but it accompanies these assurances with the sound advice that, "in order to place Charleston where she belongs, it will not do for her citizens to make weak, spasmodic attempts in either a business or political direction, but every man must step out, and show to the country that Union and the Government find in him a firm and hearty supporter, and that he is an active and constant worker in the field of industry." This but extract displays a commendable spirit, which is further illustrated by the tone of a memorial left at the office of the Courier, and at vatious stores, for signature, as

United States:

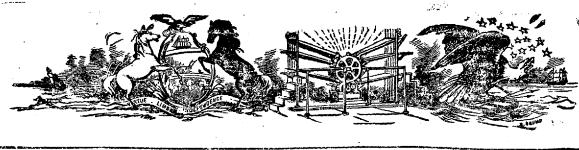
The undersigned, who have taken the oath of allegiance, long residents of Charloston and other sections of the State of South Carolina, and cilizons of the United Laters of America, most respectfully memoralize your Escaliency to obtain the restoration of civil Government in this State. The greation of civil Government in this State. The greation of the Walley which noistened our land with blood ruized our people, and desolated our homes, is at an end. In good faith we have renewed our identy to the Constitution of the United States. There is an end. In good faith we have renewed our indesity to the Constitution of the United Staces. There is no leserved intention to emphase as authorities, or sulen disposition to embarass the authorities, or sulen disposition to emphase the Government. The determination is cuiversal to be in spirit and in truth loyal, and to do all that becomes citizens whose interest is in the United States, to prompte the prosperity of their country. The deprivation of civil gov.inment oppresses the energies of the people, erects district, diminishes if it does not whelly destrey commercial transactions, and indicts on the community lawless speculations in the place of an invigorating legitimate commerce. Your memorialists can effect nothing without the sid of your Excellency's authority.

The State has ever continued a part of the great integral—the Union. The people are disorganized: the appointment of a Provisional Governor, with power in resignation the State the biesings of greace.

Your Responsibilists, therefore, were that some

YOU REDDIELIST, thorefore, pray that some cliffied of this State be appointed Provisional Gov-einor of the State of South Carolina. And your removables will ever pray.

The Lato James Lesley, Jr. It is not often that a death is more genefally mourned than that of James Lesley, Jr. His natural gifts were uncommon, and had been cultivated and brightened by close and intense study of books and men. He speke and wrote several languages, besides English, in which be was a proficient scholar. He was an admirable journalist, a finished man of business, and capable of adorning any public or social position. Born at Philadelphia, in 1823, he graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in his nineteenth year, and in order to fit himself for the battle of life he at once took an humble position in the hardware store of his uncle ROBERT, in this city, acquiring a complete insight into the whole mercantile routine, until he qualified himself to take charge of it, which he did. under the firm of LES-LEY & Co., a partnership that continued to his death. During all this time, whether in public position or in private lifewhether at home or abroad—he occupied himself in reading and reflection, and in secking the society of learned men, so that he might keep fresh his classical knowledge and his acquaintance with the belles lettres of the day. He ine arts, he was, nevertheless, keenly inwhich he was an active and conscientious these lines knew Mr. LESLEY intimately, Fowler and Patterson, the new Senators, and enjoyed many happy, hours in his admission under a better constitution than length ton. The following were lost: Mr. E. Coleman, ton. The following were lost: Mr. E. Coleman, ton. The following were lost: Mr. E. Coleman, ton. pleasing society. In conversation he was that under which Johnson held, with a one of the most brilliant of men. Rapid much more liberal code for the protection Creignton,



WASHINGTON, June 14.

VOL. 8.-NO. 273.

and facile in reducing his impressions to writing. Waether he described a picture or an opera, a book or a public man, or reported the proceedings of a public meeting, he always exhibited the same versatility and remarkable endurance. We are not surprised to learn that he was generally mourned by a large number of friends whom he made during his brief stay in the Old World.

THE WORK OF LEORGANIZATION is proceeding rapidly. Governor HOLDEN, in North Carolina, and Governor PIERPONT, in Virginia, are securing the confidence of all the well disposed citizens of those States. They are cautiously and carefully, but firm. ly, laying the foundation for new governnichts that will be worthy of the respect and confidence of the American people. The recent appointment of Judge William L. SHARKEY as Provisional Governor of Mississippi, authorizes the commencement of civil rule in that State. It is idle to deny that many perplexing problems must be solved before order is completely restored. But Andrew Johnson, from his experience as military Governor of Tennessee, and the success which attended his efforts to establish within her borders a nired. The Spanishes were all ready to evacuate reliably loyal State Government, has a clearer conception of the real difficulties incident to the task, and of the best methods Generated Fletcher, of Missouri, yesterday forming them, than any other man by deposed Judges Beyer and Dryden, of the Sain the country. His counsels are entitled to protound respect from all quarters. He is an infinitely safer guide in this delicate from profound experience and accurate knowledge, which are far better aids to correct judgment than crude theories.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1865. The referred and amended constitution of the State of Missouri has been adopted by a popular majority of some five thousand votes. The significance of this decision is in the fact that the constitution was opposed by a number of persons who earnestly differed on great principles. Thus the secessionists in the State voted against it, because the provisions, prohibiting all from voting who had directly or indirectto rush out of the Union, have had a most | ly sided the rebellion, were too severe. Then, a large portion of the radical Gerpremised them "freedom from Northern | mans were bitterly arrayed against it, because it did not confer the right Davis dragged their warlike population to of suffrage upon the colored man. fatal battle fields by a wholesale conscrip- It is not often that interests so dition, and his egents robbed and plundered verse are found together at the polls. But this fact may be noted as a strange wealth, seizing their produce, burning indication of the times. It serves, also, to show hwhere extremes are driven together by the mere sympathy of antagonothing but misery. It substituted real for nism, how difficult it is for those who have fancied grievances. It imposed heavier the governments to administer, to discharge burdens in four years than the Union their great duties. You will have noticed, would have exacted in a century. After too, that the Legislature of Tennessee, scizing and destroying nearly all their while sternly disfranchising the great body wealth, except land and slaves, it made of the secessionists, and their abettors, do it the imperative duty of the na- not give to the colored men of any secti tion, as a measure of justice and the right to vote. Let me give you an exself-preservation, to strike the shackles tract from the Constitution of Missouri, from the Southern bondsmen, and to "pro- just adopted, and a portion of the Tennessee statute, which passed the legislature of that State on the 5th of June, to show I know what the answer is; the Sewhere these two important States stand, on | cessionists will outvote the loyal men, the important subject of allowing rebels to

By the following abstract of what is called the disfranchising section of the new Constitution, which has just been voted on in Missouri, the reader will per- as to the colored race, we have the examceive the voter must swear that he has done none of the acts named in said section. This qualification is made to apply to those who voted on the question of adopting or rejecting the instrument: Shorion 3. No person shall be deemed a qualified

roter, who—

1. Has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or,

2. Has ever given aid, comfort, counterance, or

3. Has ever, in any manner, adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods, letter, or information; or,

4. Has ever disjoyally held communication with such enemies; or,
5 Has ever advised or aided any person to enter 5 Has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or,
6. Has ever, by act er word, manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States, or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or,
7. Has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America," or, ica; or, 8. Has ever left his State and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or,

9 Has ever been a member of, or connected with, any orocer, society, or organization inimical to take government of the United States, or to the government of this State; or,

10. Has ever been engaged in guerilia warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States; or, against loyal inhabitants of the United States, ... 11. Has ever been engaged in that description of 12. Has ever, knowingly and willingly, harbored,

or,
12. Has ever, knowingly and willingly, harbored, sided, of countenanced any person engaged in such grerilla warfare or in bushwhacking; vr.
13 Has ever came lots or left this State for the purpose of avoiding exrelment for, or draft into, the military service of the United States; or,
14. Has ever, with a view to avoid enrelment in the military service or to essape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or suthorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal, or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffication to the Government of the United States in its contest with robellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or,
16. Having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other hor of the United States, or in any of their Torritories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of allenage, the protection of any foreign Government, through any consul or other efficer thereof. in order to secure exemption from military cuty, in the militia of the State, or in the United States.

From the Tennessee statute we extract From the Tonnessee statute we extract the following:

the following:

SEC. 2. Be a further enacted, That all persons who or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so called Confederate States of America, or have left judicial stations under the United States or the State of Tennessee, to aid in any way in the existing or recent reballion against the suthernity of the United States, or who are or shall have been military or naval officers of the so-called Confecerate States above the rank of capitain in the samy or fleet-mant in the navy, or who have left seats in the United States Congress, or seats in the United States Congress, or seats in the United States Congress, or seats in the United States and afterwards have voluntarily given aid to said reballion, or have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, solder, seamen, or in other capacities, or persons who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, solder, seamen, or in other capacities, or persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, or persons who help pretended offices under the government of States in luburisection against the United States, or persons who leit their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, or field before the approach of national forces, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the retellion, shall be denied and refused the privilege of the elective franchise in this State, for the term of titteen years, from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 5 Be if further enacted, That so long as any

act.
Sec. 5 Be if further enacted, That so long as any of the white citizens of the State of Tennessee, who, by this act, are entitled to exercise the elective franchis, shall be connected with the army of the United States, or with the militia force of this State in States, or with the Militia force of this State in States, or with the militia force of this State in structs service, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the commanding theor of such brigades, realments, or detachments of Tonnesses soldlers, wherever icoated, who shall open and hold the election, and receive the votes of their respective commands, and receive the votes of their respective commands, and which shall be counted in the same way and mainer as if said votes had been east in any of the countes of the State to which the soldiers belonged.

By the new constitution of Louisiana, the into the street.

It is understood that the arrest had been expected. subject of negro suffrage is referred to the legislature of that State, but remains undisposed of by that latter body. In the Louisiana constitution, the restrictions contributed ably and frequently to the against the secessionists are most com-Public journals in the intervals of his plete and stringent. Shall Tennessee, business. Passionately attached to all the which is to-day formally accepted as a govereign State of the Union by the proterested in the great anti-slavery move- clamation of the President, declaring that ments of the day. He labored with in- insurrection, so far as relates to her, is cessant zeal in the Republican party, of suppressed, and that she is reorganized under the recently adopted constitutionmember. In 1861 he was appointed consul be denied representation in the next Conto Lyons, a post which he resigned to accept the chief clerkship of the War De that Etate does not authorize colored men partment, tendered to him by General to vote? You need not be told that An-CAMBRON. On the resignation of this drew Johnson sat in the Senate in latter officer, he was appointed by Se- 1861, even under the old constitution cretary Seward as consul to Nice. of Tennessee, after his colleague, Nich-France, in which place he died of a fever, olson, had left. It would be someon the lath of April, 1865. The writer of thing of an anomaly to refuse Messrs.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

no time less than one hundred persons in waiting at the Executive Mansion, to see the President, one

zens from various parts of the Union. John Minor Borrs, Alexander Rives, and other dis-

tinguished Virginians had an interview with Presi

ANOTHER SERIOUS RIOT.

originated by the men of the respective command

accusing one another of cowardice. Some of the

officers took part in the officer, and the men uso

their revolvers freely, when those without arms threw bricks and stones at each other, osusing a

general stampeds of citizens who were in th

pleintry. Three of the West Virginia troops and on

cit'zen were severely wounded. A strong guard is

THE RECENT FIRES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ny the recent fires at Chattacooun and Nashville

the Chattanooga fire occasioned a less of about

\$200,000, and that at Nashville anward of \$3,000,000.

chains, and machinery which may fee stred from

the wrack. About the same time a fire occurred to Gallatin, Tennessee. The loss is not reported. There was also one near the Chattaneega depot, at

It is the opinion of the quartermasters that the

fires were the work of rebel togendlaries. But for a

ire wall, but t by Gen. Donaldson, oblef quarter

moster at Nashville, in the Taylor depot, the place

of fire, that portion of the bulleling where the com

missay stores were deposited, worth \$5,000,000 would also have been destroyed.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

All the honorably discharged soldiers have been

ranted the privilege of retaining their arms at the

following low rates: Muste's of all kinds, with or

without accourtements, 86; Spencer carbles, with or without accourtements, 810; all other carbless

and revolvers \$8; sabres and swords, with or with-

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT.

The rebei prisoners in camp at Point Lookout are

being released as rapidly as possible. Large num-

of whom are sick and to a destatute condition. A

equad, esveral of whom had to be carried along by

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE PAYMASTER

GENERAL.

The Paymaster General has taken measures to

prevent the payment of soldiers to protended claim egents or swincless. Payment is to be made only

o the veritable claimant himself upon his signs

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION AND THE PRESI-

The Virginia delegation are awaiting an inter-

view with the President. Borns and Rives not

only aphennes their opposition to a division of the State, but deciare they are opposed to the new Con-

stitution, which they assert was formed by a Convention of only eleven men.

REVENUE OFFICERS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

A POLISH-DELEGATION.

STOPPAGE OF THE FRENCH DEMOCRATIC

A Polish delegation had an interview with the

President this morning on the subject of emigra-

The following information has been received in

Recently a nonular subscription of about two

cents a head, was commenced at Nantes, in France, for a gold medal for Mrs. Lindoln. The medal

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. To Liacoln,
Twice chesen President of the United States.
From the grateful Democracy of France.
Lincoln, the Honest,
Abollshed Slavery,
Re-established the Union,

Saved the Republic,
Without veiling the Status of Liberty.
He was assassinated
April 14, 1865.

About the 30th of April, when the number of the

namers were selzed by the police, who stated that

PERSONAL.

Brevet Major General J. W. Tuznen has been

assigned to the command of the military district of Henrice, in the Department of Virginia, with head-

The National Council of Congregational

BOSTON, June 14.—The National Council of the

About four hundred delegates were present, and

it is expected the number will be increased to six

sent some three thousand Orthodox or Trinitarian

Rev. Dr. Stone, of Boston, called the Council to

order with an appropriate address of welcome. The Council was organized by electing the following

officers: Moderator-Gov. Wm. A. Backingham

mend, of Hilpois. Second Assistant Moderator-Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, of New York. Scribes-

Rev. Henry M. Dexter; Deacon Samuel Holmes, o

was to bear the fellowing inscription :

for North Carnifna.

Internal revenue assessors have been appointed

- DENT.

their companions, arrived here this morning.

Nathville, which was soon suppressed.

now Stationed on Mar-land avenue, to prevent

Another riot took piace on Meriland avonue, to-

dent Johnson to-day.

repetition of the disturbance.

Between ten and three o'clock to day there was at

in his utterances, he was no less quick of the colored population! If this rule is to be adopted as to Tennessee, what is to prevent Congress from objecting to the Senators and Representatives from Missouri, because that State, in the clause of the constitution above quoted, has also decided against allowing colored men to vote? Another point must be considered. By refusing to admit such States as Louisiana and Tennessee, because they may come here with constitutions not agreeable to those who demand universal suffrage, we thereby decrease the chances for the ratidcation of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. Tennessee has already performed her there of this work, and Louisiana is prepared to follow suit. But two more States are necessary to complete the required three-fourths. Oregon and California have not yet voted, owing o the fact that their legislatures do not meet annually, and are sure to give it their sanction. You will perceive, however, that until this work is accomplished, slavery will not be constitutionally out of the way. The hesitation of Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware, indicate that there is a lingering hope among certain classes that Emagcipation may be defeated after all, so as to give the traitors a chance to come back into power,

and to enact such laws as will restore slavery in one State after another. The necessity, therefore, of admitting every State with such an organization as we bave confidence in, is paramonal, viewed done from this aspect, without considering the reasons that have decided the President to adopt his policy. As we conlinue this inquiry, we shall find, as I before stated, that in Massachusetts no citizen, white or black, can vote, unless he can read and write. New York only allows colored men to vote on a property qualification; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, or Illinois, they do not vote at all. In Onio, only the colored man who has the largest admixture of white blood enjoys the right to vote. In Connecticut there is no colored suffrage, although the Legislature has provided that there shall be, hereafter. Let us recollect that the constitutions of the original thirteen States admitted to be 'republican in form," yet nearly all withheld the right of suffrage from the negro. We might as well say that the Senators and Representatives of a State should not be admitted to seats in Congress because heir State constitution denied the elective franchise to women, or to boys of eighteen years of age. The whole question is left by the Constitution to the States; and it has been steadily disposed of, by them, from the beginning. Congress has never interfered with it. In some States the foreigner votes after having resided six months in the country; in others the condition is a residence of five years. Now, when the free States of the North refuse to confer free suffrage upon our colored fellow men, shall we insist that the restored lature, because they are not yet ready

to give this precious franchise to millions of untrained and uneducated men? unless some such remedy is adopted; but there is ample protection against such an accident. Should the constitutions of any of the incoming Southern States contain cruel, or partial, or unjust legislation ple of Congress, when it refused to admit Kansas with her constitution, California with her constitution, and Missouri, during the struggle of 1819-20. We can send her senators and representatives back, and make them wait until their people see that their constitutions are really "republican in form," and that no portion of the freed men of the South shall be subjected to harsh or inhuman treatment. But we never can stand upon the issue of excluding States with constitutions and laws otherwise unobjectionable, because such constitutions and laws contain an express provision giving the colored masses their votes. These things should be borne in mind by the friends of the Union. If divided upon such an issue, under such a chief as Andrew Johnson, with both branches of Congress in our favor, and with the great majority of the people at our backs, we shall exhibit a most contemptible spectacle. Our political adversaries are doing their uttermost to disseminate the idea that there are inex-

-to restore the Union-to make effective the abolition of slavery—to punish the

traitors—to lift from all races and classes

the burdens under which they have

suffered. When these things are done, will

we not have accomplished much, if not

everything, in a wondrously short period of

JOHN MITCHEL.

HE IS ARRESTED FOR TREASON

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK

FORT MONROE TO BE HIS ARODE

editorial position on the New York Daily News, and

officers, and is now in custody. As yet the cause of his arrest has not been officially made known, but it is distinctly understood that he has been arrested

The arrost took place at one o'clock, in the office of the Daily News. When the officers entered the

building, they at once proceeded to the room where

into custody. Mitchel exhibited considerable agita

turning to a person who was standing close to him and was believed by the officers who had taken him into custody to be Mr. Benjamin Wood, ad-

dressed a few explanatory words to him.

After this, he took his hat, and, accompanied by

the two officers, one on each side of him, walke

for several days, and it is reported that arrange

ments have already been made to propure Mitchel's

under orders from General Dix, who seted in pur

Government vessel, and by this time is probably on his way for Fortress Monroe, under charge of Licut.

Soon after the arrest of Mitchel, Judge McCunn visited Gen. Dix's headquarters, but could learn

nothing of the prisoner's movements. The judge said that the Government could not try the prisoner

as a traitor, for he was an allen, and none but citi

zens could be tried as traitors.

The judge also declared that the Government

coul only hold Mitchel as an alien enemy, but

now it is supposed to have no enemies.

During the afternoon Judge McGunn visited

Gen. Dix at his residence, but probably before that

Sad Accident at Toronto. Canada TORORTO, June 14.—Last evening a party of ladies and gentlemen, rowing in Lesjardiniers canal.

were upset by the waves of the passing steamer Ar-

Miss Carrie Coleman, Miss Kate Gage, and Miss

Suance of direct instructions from Washington

Morris, of the 20th New York Battery.

time Mitchel was at sea.

OCCASIONAL.

New York; Rev. Phola R. Hurd, of Michigan; Rev. Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, of Illinois; and Caleb At FROM HAVANA. orable dissensions among the friends of The Spaniards Meady to Evacuate Sau Andrew Johnson on this subject. They Domingo-The Last Movement of the Blockade-Runners are fearfully mistaken. He stands not alone where he himself has always New York, June 14.—The steamer More Castle brings Havana advices of June 10th. The evacustood, but he stands upon the principles of the great Union party. Every ation of San Demingo by the Spaniards was ready to take place on the reception of the final order. member of his Cabinet agrees with Numbers of persons loyal to Spain were leaving and sustains his policy. That it may San Lomingo, as refugees, for St. Jago. Some were also expected at Havana. not be exactly satisfactory to many The Plannigan, Wren, and other blockade-run-ners were to leave Havana for England, to be sold. good men is reasonable; what plan would please all? Who, in such a crisis as this, The weather in Havana was cool and healthy. in the front of such a future, can expect to The robol General Slaughter had arrived at Ha enunciate and carry out a policy that will satisfy and gratify everybody? To do the From Port au-Paince. best we can, according to the Constitution

Boston, June 14—The schooler Annie Eldridge has arrived from Port au Prince, with dates to the there, owing to the disturbed State of the country. ican vessels were not able to complete their car-There has been no more fighting, and the rebellion was yet undecided. From Louisville.

LARGE FIRE-EXECUTION OF A GURRILLA, AND A MURDERER. Louisville. June 13-Midnight.-A serious fire s progressing on the premises of R. A. Ropinson & , involving one of the largest stock of drugs Co., involving one of the largest stock of drugs west of the Alleghenies. The total loss will probably be from \$100,600 to \$200,000.

Marahall Stewart, the guerilla, and Lewis, the colored murderer of DicGrath, at Shelbyville, were xecuted here to-day, at the military prison. The rumors that the Federal soldiers have been committing improprieties at the water-works are officially denied. Perfect order appears to be kept mong the vast number of General Sherman's roops, which are in the vicinity of our city. Preparations are making for giving them a bar oue on the 4th of July.

A GURBILLA RESPITED. Louisville, June 14.-The gnerilla Stewart was not executed yesterday, as reported, having received a ten days' respite at the hour assigned for his exe-'Judicial Excitement in Missourl.

Sr. Louis, June 14.—Judges Boyer and Dryden, of the Supreme Court of this State, having declined to vacate the bench, in conformity with the ordinance passed by the late State Convention, Governor Fletcher to-day, through General Coleman, commanding the militia of this district, dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees, Hon. David Wagner and Hon. William L. Lovelace. Judge Barton Bates recigned some time since, and the Governor has apas created a good deal of excitement. Fall of a Salt Wharf.

n East Boston, tumbled overboard last night, the underpinning being rotten. Some forty thousand bushels of salt, stored in small wooden tenements. Great Fire in Canada. BRANTFORD, C. W., June 14 .- A very destruc-The prisoner was immediately placed on hoard a tive fire commenced here to-day. About half the principal business parts of the town are destroyed. An old man, named Mason, who made threats the

day before, has been arrested. The fire was doubtwere destroyed, valued at \$100,000 to \$125,000, and Fire in Convectiont. NEW YORK, June 14.-The Sachem's Head Ho tel, at Guilford, a favorite place of resert in sum-mer, was entirely destroyed by fire at two o'clock Fire at Detrois

DETROIT, June 14 .- The large saw-mill of Wright

& Oo. at Saginaw, with a million feet of lumber was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss amounted to The visit of certain boards of trade to Boston ha no connection with the coming International Convention, but is purely of a social character. Arrival of the Lafayette. NEW YORK, June 14 -The steamer Laylayette has arrived from Havre. Her nows is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

THE LAST CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL HISTORY.

third of them being ladies. Among the visitors were among Kendall, of President Jackson's, and SIMON CAMERON, of President Lincoln's cabinet Governor Shahkay, of Missize pol; Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and Governor Lyon, of GEN. MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT. Ionho; Senator Williams, of Oregon; Representative Spaulding, of Ohio, and other members of Corgress, besides army and navy officers, and oill

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS WORK.

His Reasons for the Removal of Warren.

The last exmealed in Virginia will, in history, ba ranked aroung the grandest of modern times. General Meado's efficial report of it having been sent to the Lieutenant General, we trans or it this morning to our columns. It is a clear and concise report, commemorating the deeds of our brave solliers in a manner satisfactory to all lovalists GERERAL MEADE'S REPORT.

GERERAL: MEACE'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARRY OF THE POTOMAO,
April 20, 1865

COLOTEL: I have the honor to submit here with
a succider report of the operations of this array to
the process campaign, resulting in the evacuation of
Richmodo and Perensuary and termination of the
surrender of the Army of Nothern Virgina.
On the 20th Ultimo, in persuance of orders reorised from the Liciticant General commanding,
the 2d and 5th Gorpe were moved across Hangingthy, bee fragely to be Vanguan road, the latter by
the old same tond consider at Posking. The 2d force holding the extense let of the line before
Peutsburg-pier to moving, was relieved by Major
General Chibbs, obermanding two divisions of the
2dir Corps. Pecusibura prier to moving, was relived of Maj in teached. Cabbod, commanding two divisions of the 2stu Corps.

Majur General Humphroys, commanding 21 Corps, was directed, after crossing flutcher's Run, to take position with his right residing on Haroner's Run and his left extanding to the Quaster road. Maj i General Warren, commanding 5to Corps, was directed by first to take position at the intersocion of the Vaugust and Quaker roads, and subsequently, about boom of the 28th, he was ordered to move by the Quaker load by sond Gravelly Run.

These orders were duly executed, and by ovening-fining General Humphroys was in position, his right reside peut Dainer's Mill, and als lot hear Gravelly Meeting-Roass, on the Quaker road. In taking to's position Major General Humphroys encultived the little opposition, meeting only a small folion in line of rithe pits, who were quickly driven cut. Major General Warren was delayed in his never be, by issuing to rebuild the oridge over Gravelly Run. The advance of his column, Brigar december Run, by Bushrod Jahuson's division. A spirited engagement ensued, in which Graffin hand somely repulsed and drove the enemy, capturing dever 100 prisoners.

over 100 prisoners.

Oh the 30th, Major General Hamphroys again noveheet, Criving the enemy into his main line of works, and by night occupying a line from the Grow house, on Hatcher's Run, to the intermedian of the Dabrey's will am Boyddown plank-road.

Major General Watter, during this day, advanced on the Quaker road to its intermedian with the Boyddown plank, and pushed Ayra? Givision in a northwesterly direction, over to the White Oak read. No lighting of any consequence occarred this day, except picket skirmsning and exchange of artificity shots from the respective lines, now close to each other.

such of the soft, and the respective lines, now close to each of the soft, and the respective lines, now close to During the night of the Soft, Mejor General Humphrys, who had entroched his into, was directed to receive Griffin's division, that Open by miles division, and Major General Warren was ordered to move both Grawford and Griffin within supporting division, and Major General Warren was ordered to this fact of the First Division, that partially isolating all this force from the main line covering Dinyiddic Courte was established to A. M., Ayres, under Gen. Warren's orders, advanced to dislouge the coamy in pistik in an the White Oakroad. Ayres access was unsuccessin, and was followed by such a vigorous attack of the enemy that Ayres was composed to fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so it fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so it fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so it fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so it fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so it fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so it fail back upon Crawford, who, in tura, was so the fail back to enemy as to force both distinction, General Gregg's brigade of the Scoond Division, General Gregg's brigade of the First Div iores operating against Warren. This movement was handsomed, executed by Miles, who, attacking the etemp vigorously, drove him book to his tomar position on the White Cak road, capturing several

colors and many prisoners.

In the meantime Warren novamed with Griffin's division, sarported by tuch portions of Ayres and Crawlord's divisions as qualt be railing, and, restring the position held by Ayres in the morning, Griffin attacked with Chamberlain's brigade, divtog the enemy and securing a lolgement on the White Oak road.

These operations over, hearing heavy firing to the These operations over, hearing heavy firing to the left and rear, which was presumed to be the ustring moving up from Dinwiddie Coorthouse, Warren was directed to send a brigate down the White Ols road to coperate with the devalry. This brigade by night reached the crossing of Gravelly Run, by the road leading through J. Buisseau's, where not meeting aby the rough, in divousing.

During the night, having been directed to send support to Major General Sheriden, at Dinwidth Courthouse, disjor General Sheriden, at Dinwidth Courthouse, disjor General Sheriden, at Dinwidth to move with his whole surps, two divisions by the White Oak road and one by the Boyfton plank-road. Major General Humphreys was oldered to extend his left as far as practicable, consistent with its security.

During the foregoing operations the 6th and 9th Corps remained in the lines in front of Petersburg, with orders to watch the enemy closely, and, in the event of the lines in their front being weakened, to stand. on April 1st, after consultation with the Lieu-On April 1st, after consultation with the Licuterant General Commaning, believing from the operations on his right that the enemy's liose on his left frost be thinly field, orders were near to Major Generals Wight had Parker to attack the next morning at four A. M. about seven P. M., intelligence having been recuired of the brilliant success of the cavalry and the Corps at Five Forks, orders were rent to Generals Parker and Wright to open their batteries and press the enemy's plotet-line. At the same time, Miles' division, 2d. Corps, was detached to the export of Major General Shoridan, and Major General Humphreys advised of the intended attacks of the 2th. 6th, and 5th. Corps, and circeted to hold his two remaining divisions ready to oc-operate in the same, should they prove successful.

On the 2d of April Major Gen. Wright attacked On the 2d of April Major Gen. Wright attacked

Other 200 April major Gron, wright and action of A. Mi., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's itself and stores. After carrying the enemy's lines in his iront, and reaching the Boydton plank-road, Mejor Gen. Wright turned to his left and swept down the enemy's line of entrochements until near Hatcher's Run, where, meeting the head of the 24th Corps, Gen. Wright retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton plank-road toward Petersburg, encountering the enemy is an inner line of works immediately around the city. Major Gen. Wright depluyed his corps confronting their works, in conjunction with the 24th and part of the 24 Corps.

Major Gen. Parke's attack, at 4 A. M., was also successful, carrying the enemy's lines, capturing gums and prisoners; but the position of the 9th Corps, controuting that position of the enemy's line the longest held and must strongly fortified, it was found be held a second and inner line, which Major Gen. Parke's attack, at 4 A. M., was also successful, carrying the morning from Major General Yarke, reporting his being preased by two enemy's the troops left in Utty Peint defences, under Brig. Gen. Benke may held the reporting his being preased by two enemy, the troops left in Utty Peint defences, under Brig. Gen. Benham and Frevet Brig. Gen. Online, were ordered to advance with the remaining divisions of his cryp; Hays, on the right, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Orow house, taking a gun and over one hundred prisoners. Mott, on the left, on advancing on the Brooters Miles, perceiving the enemy with Mott and Hays. Miles, perceiving the enemy were now with great skill and gallatity, capturing several gurs and makey prisoners. On receiving intelligence of Miles being enemy and commenced a rear-guard fight, w

orders were sent to Wright to cross and attack in support. By great exertions a bridge for an fantly was constructed, over which Wright crossed, but it was nightfull before this could us effected. The text day, April 8, the pursuit was continued on the Lynchurg stage road. On the 9th, at twelve M., the head of the 21 dores, when within three miles of Argonattox Courthouse, came up with the enemy. At the same time I roceloud a letter from Gereral Lee, asking for a suspension of institutes, pending negotiations for surrender. Soon after necting the steter, Brigadier Geograf For cyth, of General Lee, asking for a suspension of institutes, pending negotiations for surrender. Soon after necting the steter, Brigadier Geograf For cyth, of General Lee, asking for a suspension of institutes and not be to not do by Major General Ord, commanding the 1r ogs of the Orders and of Appoint the Cheurt Head of Sappan the sufficient of two hours. At the expiration of that time I received the fusituations of the Licuteman's General Commendation of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

orders, and about four P. M. I received the wholome intelligence of the surrender of the Army of Northern Viginia.

It has been impossible, in the foregoing brief out like of approach to the all justice to has everal corps engaged; for this purpose reference must be had to it of reports of corps and division commencers, which will be forwarded as soon as received. At the same time I would call attended to the handsame repulse of the enemy by Griffity division, till Corps, on the 28th ultime; to the important last taken by the 5th Corps, in the battle of live Forks; to the gallant assault, on the 21 herart, by the 6th Corps, in my judgment the deviate movement of the campaign; to the successful attack of the oth Corps in the battle of Sallor's Creek; to the gallant assault, on the 21 learns, of the 9th Corps, and the dimmess and travelty eith which the advantage then gained were need against all assaults of the cremy; to the billiant attack of the cremy; to the billiant attack of Miles' digition, 24 Corps, at Sucherland's Station; to the energy by the 22 Corps on the 6th itset, terminating in the battle of Sallor's Creek; and attack of the enemy by the 22 Corps on the 6th itset, terminating in the battle of Sallor's Creek; and to the recept pursuit the best day, with Barlor's and allies' attacks, as all exhaus of the Only, nothing could exceed the chefulness with which all submitted to faulate and privations to secure the covered prize—the control of the Amey of Northern Virginia.

The alsence of (fileial reports procludes my for warding any statement of assaultes or lists of the captures of unesceled; and privates or interestic, it ma nucented, at turve or teen, for the mest 22-leas and attainful alsoharge of their duits. Respectivity yours,

(Fronce G. Mester.)

Gen. Pheridans's Respect of his Share of

Major Gen. Sharkan's raport had also been trans-nitted to the same source. It is a very long document, and we are therefore obliged to condenge it On the commencement of active operations Gen-Sheridan's force consisted as foliowa Gen. Merritt's command, 1st and 31 Divisions.....

Gen. Crook's command, 2d Division...... 8,300 Total effective force ... The intention at first was to make a raid on the Southside railroad, but when the command reached the Vaughn, Boydien, and Five Forks road, Gen. Grant sent ceders to abandon that design, and the stead to acc in concert with the infantry troops, by turning the right flank of Lee. On the 31st of March Gap, Merritt's 1st Division obtained possestion of the Five Forks, but in the meantime the 5th Almy Corps, which had advanced towards the White Oak road, had been attacked, and driver back, and the rebal force then left the front of the 5th Corps, and marched rapidly to the Five Forks, driv-ing in our cavairy advance, and attacking General Smith's brigace, which, however, held its position. force of the enemy's infantry succeeded in effection n crossing higher up the creak, striking Ganarai Davica' brigade of the Second Division, which,

quariers were at Dinwitties Contraints; and the Lieutebent Genéral notified me that the 5th Cirps would report to me, and would reach me by mid-night. This corps had been othered to me on the 3on in: ant, but very much destring the 6th Corus, which had been with me in the Sheuandosh Valley, I reked for it, but on account of the delay which had been with me in the Shehandosh Valley, I seked for it, but on account of the delay which would ceaur in moving this corps from its position in the lines in front of Petersburg it could not be sent to me. I respectfully submit herewith my brief accounts of the operations of the day, the response to which was the ordering of the fit Corps to my support and my command, as also the despatch of the Licutemant General, notifying me of his settle. I understood that the 5th Corps, when ordered to report to me, was in position near S Dabley's bouse, in the angle between the Boydown road and the Five Forks road.

Had General Warren moved according to the expectations of the Licutemant General there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinyiddie Courthouse. Ayres' division moved down the Boydom plank'road during the night, and in the morning moved west via K. Bulssean's house, striking the Five Forks road about two and a hali miles morth of Pinwiddie Courthouse. General warren, with Griffin's and Crawford's divisions, moved down the road by Gruiny's house, ouning into the Five Forks road about two and a hali miles morth of Pinwiddie Courthouse. General warren, with Griffin's and Crawford's divisions, moved down the road by Gruiny's house, ouning into the Five Forks road near J. Beissean's house, between seven and eight e'clock on the morning of the list of April. Meantime I moved my oavairy force at daylight against the enemy's lines in front, which gave way rapidly, moving off by the right flank and crossing Chamberlaic's Creek. This hasty movement was accilerated by the discovery that two divisions of the cith Corps were in their rear, and that one division was moving coward their let and rear.

The following were the instructions sent to Gen. Warren:

Warren:
CAVALEY HEADORS, DINWIDDIE COURTEOUSE,
April 1, 1865-3 A. M.
To Major General Warren, Commanding 5th Army CAYALEY HEADQ'RS, DINWIDDIE COURTEOUSE,

To Major General Warren, Commanding 5th Army

Coys:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie Courthouse,
on the road leading to Five Forks, for tures quarters of a mile, with General Custer's division.
The enemy are in his immediate front, lying so as
to cover the road just this side of A. Adams' house,
which leads out across! Chamberlain's hed or rua.
1 understand you have a division at J. Hofseen's;
if so, you are in rear of the enemy's line, and al
mest on his flanks. I will hold on here. Possibly
they may attack Custer at daylight: if so, attack
instantly and in full force. Attack at daylight anyhow, and I will make an effort to get the road this
sice of Adams' house, and if I do. you can capture
the whole of them. Any force moving down the
road I am holding, or on the White Oak road, will
be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get
any force that may eccape you by a flank attack.
Do not lear my leaving here. If the enemy remains, I shall falt at daylight.

As they fell back the enemy were rapidly followed by General Merritt's two divisions, General
Devin on the right and General Custer on the loft;
General Crock in the rear. During the remainder
of the day General Orook's division held the extreme left and rear, and was not seriously excaged.

General Sheridan then determined to drive the
enemy to the Five Forks, press them inside of chelr
works, and make a leint to turn their right flank,
and meanwhile quietly move up the 8th Corps with
a view to attacking their left flank, crash the whole
force, if possiblo, and drive westward those who
might escape, thus isolating them from their army
at Petersburg. Happily, this conception was successfully executed.

General Sheridan then says: I then directed
General Merritt to demonstrate as though ne was
attempting to turn the enemy's right flank, and
notified him that the 5th Corps would atrile the
comps as rapidly as he might have done, and his
manner gave ne the impression that he visited the
corps as rapidly

Griffin's division increserve, behind Crawford; and the White Oak road was reached without opposition.

The firing of the 5th Corps was the signal to Gen. Merritt to assault, which was promptly responded to, and the works of the enemy were soon carried at several points by our brave cavalrymen. The enemy were driven from their strong line of works and completely routed, the 5th Corps doubling up their leit finnk in confusion, and the cavalry of General Merritt dashing on to the White Oak road, capturity their strillery and turning it upon them, and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in disorder. Between five and six thousand prisoners feel into our hands, and the fugitives were driven westward, and were pursued until long after dark by Merritt's and McKenzie's cavalry, for a distance of six miles.

During this attack I again became dissatisfied with Gen. Marren. During the engagement portions of his line gave way when not exposed to a heavy five, and simply for want of confidence on the part of the troops, which Gen. Warren ild not exert himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him from the command of the 5th Corps, authority for this action having been sent to me before the battle, unsolicited. When the pursuit was given up, I directed Gen. Griffin, who had been ordered to assume command of the 5th Corps, to collect his troops at once, march two divisions back to Gravelly Chutch, and put them into position at right angles to the White Cak road, facing toward Petersburg, while Barrisetts division (Griffin's old) covered the Ford road to Hatcher's Run.

Gen. Sheridan then dotalls the subsequent operations of this secommand at considerable length, and pays itoms of his command at considerable length, and pays itoms of his command at considerable length, and pays

Gen. Sheridan then details the subsequent opera tions of his command at considerable length, and pays well merited compliments, not only to his own men, but to the infantry troops from the 2d, 5th, and 6th

abandon slarge train. Cuns. colors, and prisoners were taken in these successful operations of the 2d corps.

The 6th Corps on the left of the 2d came up with the enemy posted on Salior's Creek. Major General Vigith ettacked with two divisions, and completely routed the enemy. In this attack the carrier of the control o parole.—Charleston Courier, June 8th.

PRESENTERIAN MISSION IN NEW JERGHY.—The whole amount of contributions to missionary and benevalent objects by the Presbyterian churches in New Jersey, for the month of April, was \$4,265 27. Of this, \$188 97 was contributed for foreign first slong, \$710 22 for domestic missions, \$783 55 for the fund for the education of candidates for the ministry, \$215 95 for disabled ministers, \$211 01 for church extension, and \$156.00 for colprotace to soldiers and sallors. To the domestic mission fund the Ladles Benevelent Society of Newton contributed a sox of clothing valued at \$201.42, and the similar podiety of Allentown a box valued at \$104.10.

FOUR CENTS.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

TESTIMONY IN RELATION TO PAYNE'S INSANITY.

Several Surgeons can Find no Evidence of it.

Washington, June 14:—The previous day's recard was read, when the Commission took a recard was read, when the Commission took a recard to the prioner Payne over the alton an examination of the priconer Payne over the commission reassen be of at two o'clock, when Mr. Deater stated that he had closed the defence in the case of the prisoner Payne, and did not propose to call as winesses the next call as winesses the next call as winesses the next call as gentlemen who had been appointed to investigate the condition of Payne as to his insanty. There Bott then stated that those gentlemen, which be called for the Government.

**Red Examination of Propages O. Mail. Re-I xamination of Dr. James C. Mall.

By Judge Relt: The witness had examined the prisoner, Payre, this morning, and was assisted by the North and Porter, and subsequently Surgeon General Brines joired in the examination. The prisoner was asked almost the same questions that were put to him yesterday, for the purpose of assertishing whether it a newers would be similar. He asswered with rather more promptees than before, and its answers were much the same.

Q. Are you now prepared to express an opinion whether or not, in your judement, the prisoner is a same or respossible man? A law now prepared to just of the prisoner is a same or responsible man? A law now prepared to just of the prisoner kelixamination of Dr. James C. Hall. car of ofscover imment evidence of member incorposity.

Close-examined by Mr Doster: Q. What are you prepared to state as to his moral incinity? A. We siked him the question to day, whether he believed in a God; be side that he did, and that he was a just God; he side that he did, and that he was a just God; he side that he did, and that he was a just God; he side that the did, and that he was a just God; he side that he did part of the Baptist Church; the head here a member of the Baptist Church; I siked him the question, whether he thought that he researched on or an enemy in time of way was intiffer, and, after some little hesitation, he said he believed to man.

Testimony of Dr. Norsis. Testimony of Dr. Norris.

The winess, in company with Sure on Gen. Baroes and other medical gentlemen, made an examination, this morning, of the prisoner Payse, and arrived at the conclusion that he was a same manther was nothing in the prisoner's looks, speach, or created, to incluste that he was of unsound stad; on the contrary, he responding faculties appeared to be good, as also his jungment.

Cross examined by Arr Darter: I am not familiar with cases of meanity; I do not think the conduct of the prisoner Guring the examination bould have been that of a madman; the prisoner might beamough probably have had his suspicious aroused, as truch persons almost iouxiably, in conversation with strange persons, refer to the subject of their ineabily. Testimony of Surgeon General Barnes.

By Judge advocate Roll: The prisoner (Payne) was examined by the witness and other medicate nilemen, but no evidence of insanity was discovered. The scherest marner in which he narround his story of himself, giving the places at which he had been, and his occupation, and, more important has all lis rel tratten of the statements made by him on yesterday, were proofs of his samenass,

Testimiony of Dr. Porter.

By Judge Acrossic Holt: Haring been present this mouthy at the examination of the prisoner, (Payne,) the witness believed that he was a sine men. The prisoner had been under the witness, care five his conferement in the arrespan, and from the ins, ections which he had made, witness acrived at the conclusion that he was a sane and responsible The cross-examination of this witness was mainly with reference to what constituted mental or moral lessnity, and was terminated by the president of the court objecting to the course of examination as in-

court objecting to the course of examination as impresent a devocate Bingham entered upon the recursion as the recursion of the resolution of the Senate of the United States concepting to and advising the appointment of William H. Seward as Secretary of States, and the qualification of Andrew Johnson, on the 15th of April, 1865, as President of the United States.

Judge Holt said that arms additional testimony relating exclusively to the general complicacy, and not affecting enter of the prisoners particularly would be chered on behalf of the General confirming the state of the arguments for the General back and the court to hear it, with the understanding that it should not preclude the offering of this testimony. Air. Alvon said it was the wish of the course that all the testimony which the General whole that it is a first all the first testimony which the General course that it is testimony which the General course that it is testimony which the General court. It had been thought possible that Mr. Johnson himself would be present to morrow to delice the court to the sentence of the morrow to delice the court to the court of the court.

te manded in before that argument was presented to the court. It had been thought possible that Mr. ichies in kinetelf would be present to morrow to doller the argument in person. If he was not present to the was not present in the court.

In the first that argument to the court.

In the Heiding of the argument among the courted, would present the argument was intended to apply.

In the Heiding of the court, which was prepared by Mr. Johnson, and in which all the counted concurred. It was intended for all the prisoners.

Assistant Judge Advocate Ringsam said that Mr. Johnson was not counsel for all the prisoners.

Ceneral Wallage advocate Ringsam said that Mr. Johnson was not counsel for all the prisoners.

Ceneral Wallage soid that it the argument on the purpoor for the court to hear it, and, in order to resider the question, he moved that the court be cleared. The motion was agreed to, when the court was cleared. After some time the doors were received, and it was announced that the court bacquired until Friday morning at 10 clock.

GENS, HALLECK AND SHERMAN.

Reply of the Former to the Latter. Gen. Halleck has written a letter to the Score ary of War relative to statements made by Gen. Sherman in a cammunication to Gon. Grant, characterizing them 'as incorrect and entirely unjustifiable by the facts in the case. With respect to he charge of encroaching upon Gen. Shorman's nlikary command, by directing a portion of his (Helicek's) troops to march upon Greenspore, in North Carolina, Gen. Halleok says :

"By instructions to Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright, were just such instructions as General Grant ind discussed me to give. The offence, or whatever he may please to this territory as General Grant ind discussed me to give the territory of the control of th

NEW YORK CITY. THE STOCK BROKANGE.

THE EVENING STOOK HOLDE.

11 P. M.—Gold firm and active, cleefing after call at 143%. New York Central 24, Eric 73%, Hudson River 109, Reading 97%, Missigan Souther 65%, Pittaburg 68%, Rock *sland 101%, Northwesterd 52%, Fort Wayne 56, Carton Company 38%, Cumberland, 42.

THE WAR PRESS. (Published Webkly.

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STATE ITEMS.

- Since the destruction of the Sharpeburg bridge, the farmers residing north of the Alleghtery river have experienced many drawback? in com'eg to the Pittzbara market; and the citizens of Sheepsburg and the townships surrounding have felt severely the want of speedy communication between their residences and places of business. A company of pentlemen of enterprise and capital, having purchased the prers of the old bridge and the franchises of the late company, intend soon to commence the construction of a new and substantial bridge. - The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the canals of this State will be open for use about the following: dates : Penns, lyanta, Tidowater, and Wiscontsco canale, on the 20th irst ; that part of the West Branch and Surquehanna canal between North-umberland and Duncan's Island, on the 1st of July, as d the section between Northumberland and Lockbaven about the 1st of September. - A man named John Brown was, on Friday last, sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years by a Fittsburg judge. Brown's offence was relating a

derly conduct. He has already served twenty-two cears of his life within the walls of various ponitan -A terrible accident occurred on Monday in Meadville. A man named Johnson, a switchman on the reliway, while engaged in coupling cars, was caught by the connectit g rod of the engine and

was herribly mangled, the red running nearly through him. He died shortly after.

— In response to an inquiry made by G-vernor Curtin, the Arjutant General of the United States has stated that the Veteran Reservo Corps will not be discharged until the expiration of their term fervice. - A new and beautiful church edifice is being built in Titusville, Eric county, by the Presbytertand there, and will be ready for noe about the first - A party of Gipsies have been stopping near Mount Prospect house, Montrose county, for the lest faw days, and have just transferred their quarters to the west side of the Surquetanns,

- The Norristown Independent suggests that the Fourth of July to colourated by the hanging of July Davis and the other conspirators. -The police of Oil City new coll the hours. A bell is also being put up for the purpose of anneunelry the time. - Business affairs in Marietta, Lancaster county, are exceedingly dull. - Sucall-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent at Surquehanna Depot, Surquehanna county.

The menuracture of oil barrels in Meadville is reatly on the increase - The grape worm is doing great damage in Doylestown.

- Pitteburg asks that the dog law be enforced in hat city. HOME ITEMS. -A weman who had not seen her husband for three long years, caught sight of him in the range

of one of the returning regiments in Portland. treets. Affection got the better of strict deno and the overloved woman rushed into the ranks, embracing and kissing her husband, amid the chears - West Point comes out of the war with a reputation that strongs it as the most renowned training school for ifficers in the world. Many of the en-during successes of the war have been mostly all

onring successes of the war have seen many an achieved by selentific efficars, who learned how to organize victory at West Point.

The Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., are putting in the foundations for new buildings, between their Central Mill and the Atlentic Corporation, to be used for worl washing and other purposes. The nachinery has been in good part placed in the building, and a small portion is already in operation.

— Prentice says: "If Martin Ferqueber Tapper doesn't stop writing wretched postry upon the United States, we hope that President Johnson will ord sutherity for demanding him of the British Government for nunishment." - A number of roughs are prowling about the interior towns of New York; having dressed thembing touses, and abusing men. ---- ohig.

- At Charrenou spare is said to be a nagro who was a clave before the evacuation who is now worth considerable property, has his courings and horses while his late master earns a living by grooming his former slave's horses.

— The suspension bridge at Nashville, destroyed at the time the Union army was preparing to code by the city, is to be rebuilt. Sixty thousand dollars of the capital stock has already been subscribed. —Some consolence stricken patron of the Troy Press, a few days since, sent a letter to the proprie-

tors enclosing ten dollars, with the single line, "The-enclosed belongs to you" — Since the war closed an immense tide of emiration has opened to the West. Man upsettled by he fortunes of war; and soldiers with bounty money was bold in that city on Monday, at which it was agreed to reduce the rates of charge fifty per cent.

— A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature to compel railroads to provide seats for every passenger or refund half the fare. -Monstrone man-cating sharks have been visiting the Hoboken, N. J., waters recently, to the great

terror of the bathers.

— A now of tutterflies, four miles long, passed over one of the inland towns of California recently, for the North. -The Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association of Boston have voluntarily reduced their wagges sifty cents a day,

—A national convention of tobacconists will be held in Kentucky this summer. - Robberles, in Albany, N. Y., are greatly in creasing. -A new hotel is in course of construction at Hilton Head, S. C.

-The defunct cotton factories are reviving all over the country. -The railroad is nearly completed from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

— The evidence already taken in the assassina tion trial is said to cover 4,000 pages.

— Prices have been lately greatly declining in - There are 50,000 sick and wounded soldiers in - Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet, is said to be

writing a bistory of the rebellion.

— Anna Dickinson has started recently to visit - Admiral Farragut has promised to be in Bo ton on the Fourth. Springfield, Mass., wants her streets better lighted. So does Washington.

— A temperance jubiles was held in Cooper Institute, N. Y., on Tuesday evening. — A new religious paper is to be published in Richmond, called the Episcopal Methodist.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A painful sight, some three weeks since, attracted a crowd near the triumphal arch of the Etolie, in Paris. A man had thrown himself from the top of the arch, and was instantly killed. A. letter was found in the pocket of his coat, in which he recommended his wife and two children to the charity of the public. The letter added that he had committed suicide to avoid the sight of their suffer-ing. The unfortunate man's name was Giraud.

— Miss Giadstone, sister to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has subscribed £1,000 towards the Wiser man testimonial, and will give a similar sam for ten years to come. She has further promised to give £1,000 a year towards the augmentation of the income of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminister.

- The story of the Prince de Leutchenberg have ing been run away with by a French actress is amended. It was not the Prince, but his brother, the young Duke Eugène, aged eighteen, who was pullty of the escopade. The elder duke, aged twenty-two, is said to be one of the most scrupulously "correct" princes in Europe.

— Forty Italians landed at Algiers a few days previous to the Emperor's arrival. They could not give a clear account of themselves, and they have been placed in case keeping, but will be set at large after his Majesty's departure.

— The will of Sir Samuel Cuuard was proved in

London on the 13th ult., the personality in England being under £350,000. The executors are his two up at Hamilton, O. W., by the agency of a Govern-ment detective. The Hamilton chief of police and a leading police official in Toyonto are impli-— An addition has been made to the British iron-clad vessels by the launch from Chatham dook-yard of the armor-plated frigate Lord Warden.

The ceremeny attracted an unusually large con course of spectators.

The regnant lady of the Tuileries is said to have commented on Prince Napoleon's stoapade with great feminine shriliness. What was only a mistaken policy with the Emperor as to Mexico, is. a passion with the Empress. as we recessed in a passion with the Empress.

— A mere rumor that the American Government.

was about to imprese an export duty on cotton, is said to have already caused a rise in the price of wool in Iroland, and it will also operate in favor

of flax. - William Darling, the father of Grace Darling. in his eightleth year.

— Joaquin M. N. de Azambuja, director of the Bapartment of Foreign Affairs at Rio Janairo, has been appointed minister to Wasnington. Tangler, after having been received by the French Emperor.

A church in Malton, Yorkshire, was struck by Hightning during the service, though, happily, little mage was done. -The number of fires in London annually, ex-

cceds the number of fires in Paxis, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Philadelphia, lumped together. — The King of Saxony has granted an amnesty to every one implicated in the insurrectionary move-nents of May, 1849.

— Benjamin Disraeli has been recently suffering under a severe attack of gout.

— A working mens, exhibition has been opened in the east of London.

The Empress of Russia "only" spent £60,000 during her seven months stay at Nice.

The rebuilding of the Imperial Library, in Paris, is continued without interruption. - The second yoluque of the Emperor Napoleon's.
"Life of Coast" will come out about August.

Chicago Markets, June 14. Chicago Markets, Jame 14.

Flour is moderately active Wheat quiet, and decided 2:4230; sales at \$116.961 173/ for No. 1, client 2:4230; sales at \$116.961 173/ for No. 1, client at \$110.961 173/ for No. 1, and \$140.961 173/ for No. 2, client at \$150.96 for No. 1, and \$140.965 /c for No. 2. Cats firm at \$10.000 for No. 2. Cats firm at \$10.000 for No. 1, stone firm.

Receipts of 7,000 bils of flour, \$7,000 bils of wheat, 100.000 bils of corn, and \$3.000 bils of oats.

Chipments, \$,000 bils of flour, \$15,000 bils of wheat, 115,000 bils of corn, and \$1,000 bils of oats.